*WE ARE NUMBER ONE*

# Calcoin News

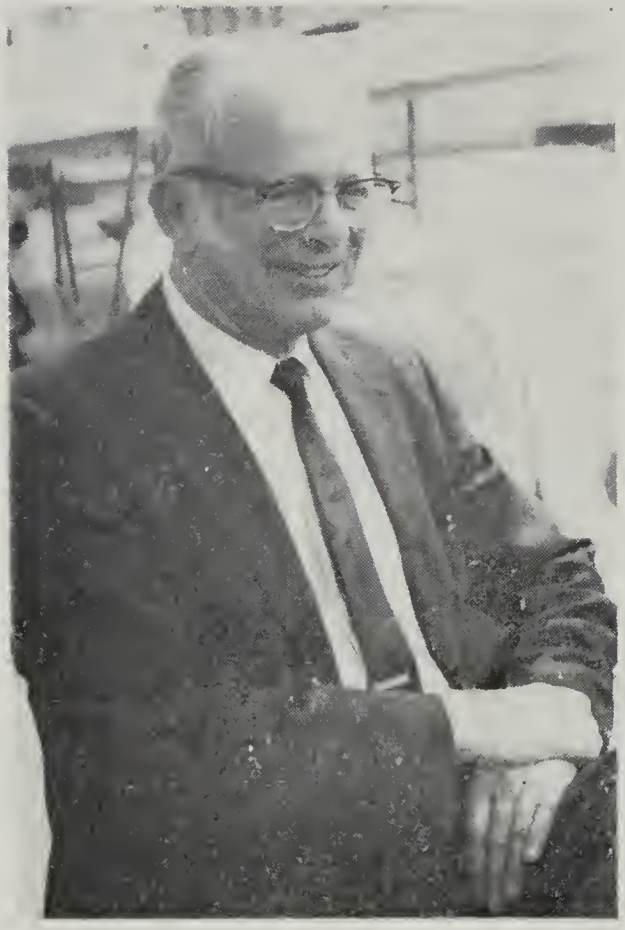
QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

of the

California State Numismatic Association

Volume 26, No. 2 — Spring 1972

## *25th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE*



# LESLEY G. LODGE

**CSNA Life No. 5-1**

Lesley G. Lodge, 63, Editor of Calcoin News for 10 years and a Life Member of Calcoin State Numismatic Association, died January 11, 1972 in Berkeley, California, where he was born on October 14, 1908.

A veteran of World War II, Les was a retired employee of Southern Pacific Railroad, having been in charge of the dining cars in this area.

His love of Numismatics consumed most of his life, especially since his retirement, however, in 1954 and 1959 he served as general chairman of our Semi-Annual Conventions in San Francisco. His contributions to the Numismatic field will long be remembered.

He visited coin clubs and conventions throughout the state meeting old and new friends and publicizing " Money Talks".

Survivors include a sister, Dr. Elizabeth Rees, Castro Valley, a half brother, John R. Poor of Hopland and two aunts of Berkeley.

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## PRESIDENT'S PAGE . . . . . S. Everett Phillips

C.S.N.A. "plays the Palace" for our 25th anniversary celebration. The 50th semi-annual convention will be held April 21-23, 1972, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, Market and New Montgomery Streets, San Francisco. Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, the oldest coin club in the western United States, will be our host, and Ruth M. Ludwigsen, President of P.C.N.S., is serving as General Chairman for the convention. Her committee is a veritable Who's Who in Numismatics and assures the success of the convention.

The Sheraton-Palace Hotel has excellent convention facilities and meets the modern needs of today with the charm and tradition of San Francisco's Golden Age. The 50th convention in this elegant setting will surely rank as one of our memorable conventions and I would like to see all of you in San Francisco in April. It will be appreciated if you will return the enclosed reservation card as soon as possible.

Backtracking just a bit, the first meeting of C.S.N.A. this Spring is the 4th annual numismatic symposium to be held on March 25th at the Boyd Auditorium in Long Beach. The symposium is hosted by the Long Beach Coin Club and an excellent program has been planned by the symposium committee. Please refer to the enclosed flyer for complete details. A record crowd is expected to attend this symposium to hear the outstanding panel of speakers invited by the moderator, Maurice Gould. Why not treat yourself to an out-of-the-ordinary numismatic event and plan to attend on March 25th.

The curator reports that our Californiana collection is growing so fast that we will soon need another safety deposit box. What we really need is a museum or other suitable place to display the collection. Two remote possibilities exist at this time. One, the old San Francisco Mint building,

(Continued on Page 36)

should that be developed into a National Museum, and the other at the new California State Museum in Sacramento. If you know of any suitable place for display of the collection, please contact the curator or Don Thrall, chairman of the museum site committee. Did you know that donations to the Californiana collection are fully tax deductible?

We mourn the loss of two fo our life members who departed us in January. Lesley G. Lodge, LM 5-1, of Berkeley, passed away January 11th and John C. Yribarne, LM 4-1, of Redlands, who passed away the following week. Les had served C.S.N.A. faithfully as Editor of Calcoin News since 1962 and John was a past member of the C.S.N.A. Board of Directors. Much could be said about the lives of these men and their numismatic influence upon us. Suffice to say, however, that they were both dedicated and devoted to Cal-State and their presence will be missed by all of us. Your Association was represented at the memorial services for both of these men.

Many thanks to Jerry Kroeger for temporarily assuming the post of Acting Editor pending the appointment of a successor to Les Lodge.

Did you know that the Bureau of the Mint maintains a numismatic agency in California? The U. S. Assay Office Annex, 50 Fell Street, San Francisco, not only computer processes all of the mail orders for proof sets, mint sets, etc., but also maintains various displays and an over the counter sales office for sale of all of the National Medals and other numismatic items. Plan to visit this office, which is open to the public, the next time you are in San Francisco. The U. S. Assay Office itself, the home of the "S" mint mark, is not open to the public, but there would be no objection to taking a picture of the building to go with your 25th Anniversary medal.

I'll be looking forward to seeing you in Long Beach on March 25th and in San Francisco on April 21-23.

—o—

## SOCIETY OF RATION TOKEN COLLECTORS

**Officers for two year term:**

Jerry Bates, president, P. O. Box 777, St. Charles, Mo. 63301.

Kenneth L. Hallenbeck Jr., vice president, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mrs. Viola Thomas, secretary, Sacramento, California.

Joseph A. Lowande, director of publications, North Plainfield, N. J.

Jeffrey V. M. Judson, director of records, Plainfield, N. J.

**Research:**

Canada; Harold Din Allen, Nova Scotia.

Germany; Jerry Bates, P. O. Box 777, St. Charles, Mo. 63301.

United States; A. H. Erickson, Madison, Wisconsin.

John Dickerson, Auburn, Mass. and Gladys Judson, Plainfield, N. J. assistant directors, United States.

Jerry Bates, statistics.

Gladys Judson, librarian.

Joseph A. Lowande, editor-for-the-"ration board"

# LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

By DOROTHY E. BEAULIEU

Since it's inception twenty-five years ago, the library has grown immeasurably, attested to by the number of volumes listed in the previous catalog and in the addendum to be distributed to CSNA members in April. We have approximately 700 books on our shelves plus numerous publications, price lists and auction catalogs. Many of our members have used these references to assist them in writing articles and books.

Additions to the library are reported in Calcoins News as new books are received. Gifts of books to the library are most welcome and appreciated. Recent donors include Richard Upton, C. C. Beery, W. B. Keeney, Jim Betton and Fred Tinkham.

Members in good standing are encouraged to use the library material at no cost other than postage for mailing and return. Books may be kept for a month and are renewable. Any request will receive prompt attention.

If there are any books that any member would like to have included in the catalog, we will endeavor to obtain them. A post card will do.

**Pictured above is the official convention medal, available in two toned oxidized silver finish to be given to registrants at the door. Members will be able to purchase nickel silver or fine silver medals as a permanent souvenir of this our 50th Semi-Annual Convention.**

# 50th CSNA SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION

## 1947 — 25th ANNIVERSARY — 1972

## Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California

## APRIL 21, 22, 23, 1972

The following is a tentative program for this three-day event, and is subject to slight changes in schedule and last minute listings of additional features. Be sure to refer to the official program which you will receive upon registration.

**THURSDAY, April 20, 1972**

6:00 P.M. — Exhibitors Set-up (Gold Room)
6:00 P.M. — Bourse Set-up (Grand Ballroom)
10:00 P.M. — Exhibit, Bourse and Security Rooms Closed

**FRIDAY, April 21, 1972**

8:00 A.M. — Bourse Room open to Dealers (Grand Ballroom)
8:00 A.M. — Exhibit Room open to Exhibitors (Gold Room)
10:00 A.M. — Convention Officially Opens. Registration Desk Open. Bourse and Exhibit Rooms Open to Public.
10:00 A.M. — Franklin Mint Hospitality Lounge and Theatre Opens (Regency Room)
12:00 Noon — Ladies Luncheon (Gentlemen Invited) (Garden Court)
1:30 P.M. — Bus Tour to Rod McLellan Co., South San Francisco, Largest Orchid Farm in the World
1:30 P.M. — CSNA Executive Board Meeting (Golden Gate Room)
8:00 P.M. — CSNA Educational Forum — Don Thrall, Moderator (California Room)
10:00 P.M. — Bourse and Exhibit Rooms Closed

**SATURDAY, April 22, 1972**

10:00 A.M. — Registration Desk, Bourse and Exhibit Rooms Open
10:00 A.M. — Franklin Mint Hospitality Lounge and Theatre Opens
10:30 A.M. — CSNA General Business Meeting (California Room)

1:30 P.M. — California Exonumist Society Meeting and Forum (California Room)
3.00 P.M. — California-Nevada Token Society Meeting (California Room)
6:00 P.M. — No-Host Cocktail Hour (Ralston Room)
7:30 P.M. — Banquet and Presentation of Awards (Ralston Room)
10:00 P.M. — Bourse and Exhibit Rooms Closed

**SUNDAY, April 23, 1972**

10:00 A.M. — Registration Desk, Bourse and Exhibit Rooms Open
10:00 A.M. — Franklin Mint Hospitality Lounge and Theatre Open
10:30 A.M. — Brunch (Garden Court)
4:00 P.M. — Removal of Exhibits
5:00 P.M. — Convention Officially Closed
7:00 P.M. — Security Room Closes for Evening

**MONDAY, April 24, 1972**

8:00 A.M. — Security Room Opens
10:00 A.M. — Security Room Abandoned

# COB GOLD COINAGE OF NUEVA ESPANA - MEXICO -

By DR. C. W. ABY, San Rafael — CSNA-1390

The royal decree establishing the first mint in the New World, issued in May 1535, specifically forbade the coining of gold. One hundred forty years later, in 1675 in the reign of Charles II, the minting of gold was authorized for the first time in the new world. The actual striking of gold coins did not occur until Dec. 23, 1679 at the Mexico City mint. The fineness was set at 22 carats (91.5%), and the issue was in the denominations of 8, 4, 2, & 1 ecsudos. The eight escudo piece was known as the onza (ounce) and the doubloon. It seldom weighed a full ounce. When issued it usually weighed about 27 grams. The Spanish ounce weighs 28.6875 grams. The term doubloon is an English word derived from the Spanish "doblon" which actually means "a gold coin". In Spanish, the onza is referred to as a "doblon de a ocho" (eight), the four escudos or media onza as "doblon de a cuatro" (four), etc.

All of the coinage of this period, both silver and gold, was struck on crude planchets, hammered out, cut and trimmed to weight, heated, placed between hand made dies and struck with a sledge, all by manual labor. There are a small number of perfectly round coins known that appear to have been specially made, possibly to show that it could be done, or for presentation to important personages. This crude coinage is known by several names: cob, macuquina, and clipped. The term "cob" is thought by some to be from a Spanish phrase "cabo de barra", meaning the end of the bar, but the word cob in English means lump. Macuquina, which is the preferred term in Spanish, is derived from ,an Arabic word "mahcuc" meaning recognised and proven. Clipped of course needs no explanation.

The dies were well executed, but because of the poor steel available, wore out quickly. Gold coins of Charles II are scarce for at least two reasons, the gold content was high (22 carats), and the low annual mintage, which was about $50,000 per year for the first fourteen years and $200,000 a year for the last seven years. The small amount of gold is due to the reason that gold was strictly a by-product of silver mining and was found in varying amounts in silver ore.

The design of the Charles coinage appears to have been of a single type with only a minor change on the reverse, which will be noted later. The obverse shows a coat of arms in the center of the field surmounted by a simply engraved crown that extends to an outer circle of dots. There is an inner circle and between the circles is the legend + CAROLUS + II + DEI + G + (date), beginning at the right of the crown and con-

tinuing around to the left. Because of the irregularity in the thickness and circumference of the planchets only parts of the legend appear. To the left of the shield is the mintmark with the assayers initial below oxML and the value in Roman numerals to the right VIII. The reverse shows a crosslet cross in the field surrounded by a tressure of straight lines connected by arcs between the crosslets, with a fleur de lis in each of the angles of the cross, the bases of the fleur de lis being close to the arcs. The minor differenec occurs in that at times the cross is dotted as though jeweled. Around the circumference are two dotted circles between which, and beginning at the right, is the legend + HISPANIORUM + ET + INDIARUM + REX. The only known assaper is L for Martin Lopez.

With the salvage of one of the wrecks of the 1715 Plate Fleet that foundered off Fort Pierce, Florida, many numismatic gaps have been filled, especially in the field of gold cob coinage. Many of these heretofore unknown coins are pictured in the sale catalogues of Henry Christensen and the Park-Bernet Galleries' sales in 1964. Here, shown to many of us for the first time, are pictures of the five types of the Phillip V cob coinage. Dated coins from unknown years were published and the change of the mint mark from Mxo to Mo was established to have occured in 1714. The obverse of the Philip V coins is similar to that of Charles II, the shield having been changed in a few details. The Bourbon escutcheon occupies the center of the shield and encroaches on the lower right square of the escutcheon of Castile obliterating the pomegranate of Granada, the shield is surmounted by a more ornate crown than that of Charles. The assayers initials are L for Martin Lopez, J for Jose Estaquio de Leon, and F for Filipe Rivas de Angulo. The first reverse is the same as that of Charles II, except that the straight lines of the tressure make parallelograms with the ends of the cross. The second is a crosslet cross with tressure removed, large fleur de lis set deep in the angles of the cross, the space between the crosslets occupied by a large C shaped design with the open side facing the angles, the ends knurled, and small cilia like lines extending inward. The third type has the cross potent as it appears on the silver coinage surrounded by a tressure of straight lines and arcs. The fourth type is a quadrilobate tressure around a crosslet cross with fleur de lis in the angles. The fifth type is similar to type four with additional ornaments at the juncture of the lobes.

The year 1714 marked the last changes in the designs of the cob coinage of Philip V up to 1732 with the advent of the portrait round coinage which finally superceded the cob coinage in 1734 the last year of these odd and interesting coins.

## NEWS, VIEWS AND WHOS

# *North of the Tehachapis*

By JERRY KROEGER, CSNA 18-4

**Northern California Numismatic Association** concluded a very successful 1971 convention. The 200 silver, Tenth Annual "Cable Car" medals were sold out by Friday afternoon. All of the bronze medals were sold by the end of the show.

There were 24 individual competitors, 39 competitive exhibits and seven non-competitive exhibits.

"Best of Show" went to **Peter and Betty Brander** of Burbank, "Moments in Mexican History in Medals, Past and Present". First Awards Adult Division "Roylist Mints of the Mexican War of Republicas Mexicana"; **Bernie Stout**, Livermore, "Copper Coins of the U.A."; **Henry Erlich,** Livermore, "Coin Minting"; **William** and **Julie Horning,** Stockton, "Captain Cook Bicentennial"; **Bill Pearson,** Novato, "Portuguesa Commemoratives."

First and Second Awards—Junior Division, **Nick Curran,** Santa Cruz, "Helena and Military Scrip."

President's Trophy: **Liberty Numismatic** Society of Burlingame.

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**Marin Coin Club** invites you to the meetings on the first Wednesday of Faculty Lounge, Redwood High School, Lackspur.

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**Fresno Numismatic Society** meets the second Tuesday and Fourth Fridays at 7:30 p.m. at the Progressive Home Club.

New Officers for 1972 are: **Gene Fasano,** president; **Dick Bier,** vice president; **Claudia Quintana,** secretary; **Everett Lockwood,** treasurer; **Steve Quintana,** editor; **Dennis Olswang,** auctioneer.

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**Sacramento Valley Coin Club** held a dinner meeting in January to celebrate the installation of its 1972 officers: **Donna Felio,** president; **John Reitter,** vice president; **Neil DeLange,** treasurer; **Linda Reitter,** secretary; **Dan Jacobson,** corresponding secretary; **Richard Entrican,** assistant treasurer.

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**Diablo Numismatic Society** meets the third Thursday of each month at the V.F.W. Hall in Concord. They encourage the visitors to attend.

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**Vallejo Numismatic Society** has elected the following officers for 1972; **Floyd Peterson,** president; **Albert Renn,** vice president; **Merrill Keaton,** secretary-editor; **Ray Fisher,** treasurer. V.N.S. meets the First Wednesday of each month at the Veteran's Building,, Alabama and Marin Sts., Vallejo, Calif.

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**Delta Coin Club** of Stockton, installed the 1972 officers at a dinner meeting combined with the 16th anniversary of the club. **N. Ozzie Chamberlain,** president; **Ernest Hocking,** vice president; **William DuTemple,** treasurer; **Loris Enzminger,** recording secretary; **Maxine Novetzke,** corresponding secretary and news editor; **Mrs. Chamberlain,** librarian; **Al Fostine,** publicity and **Robert Auger,** property custodian.

Guest speaker, **Raymond Hillman,** curator of the Pioneer Museum and Haggin Galleries gave an interesting talk, showing slides of "Steamboats on the Delta."

Mr. Hillman was presented a Certificate of Appreciation and a contribution for the museum fund.

The D.C.C. meets at the St. Pauls United Methodist Church, 220 W. Alpine, Stockton on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

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**Peninsula Coin Club** meets on the third Monday of the month in the Garden Room (downstairs) of Palo Alto-Salinas S & L, 300 Hamilton Avenue, Palo Alto at 7:45 p.m. Come, bring an exhibit and a friend.

Junior Night was the theme of the October meeting, Junior displays were presented by guests **Kathleen Douglas, Larry Conrad** and **Greg Ott.**

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**Pacific Coast Numismatic Society** has a Papers Contest each year. The winners were: **Jay Patterson,** "The 1801 Cents" took the 1st award; **Jerry Schimmel,** "The Unsuccessful History of the Sales Tax Token in California." won 2nd award; **Dr. C. W. Aby,** "Begorra, the 'Cob' Its Irish!" won 3rd award.

The following officers were installed for 1972: **Ruth Ludwigson,** president; **Dr. C. W. Aby,** vice president; **Jay Patterson III,** treasurer; **Maxine Bryce,** secretary.

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**North Bay Coin Club's** officers for 1972 are **George Peasley,** president; **Jim Mayday,** vice president; **Ed Payne,** secretary; **J. La Blanc,** treasurer; **Ron Smith,** librarian.

NBCC's meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the Tassajara Park Club House, El Cerrito, Ca.

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U.S. dollar bills, of which there are more than a billion in circulation, account for most of the paper money which has to be replaced because of its wearing out or otherwise becoming mutilated. The life of these $1 bills is said to be about sixteen to seventeen months.

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Money is like promises — easier made than kept.

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The first silver bullion delivered to the U.S. mint in July 1794 consisted of French coins valued at $80,715.

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The emu, an ostrichlike bird of Australia, is second in size of extant birds. It appears on many coins of Australia as a part of the coat of arms.

# *South of the Tehachapis*

By NONA G. MOORE, CSNA-1573

**WELCOME**

**Caltech-JPL Numismatic Society** is open to all faculty and students at Caltech and employes of Caltech and JPL. Associate memberships are availble to their families. The society founded in 1964 meets in Room 168 of the Church Building at Wilson and San Pasqual in Pasadena third Wednesday's. Visitors and guests are welcome.

**WOOD WINDS**

is the title of the official publication of the **California Wooden Money Association**, organized January 1969. It is worth the price of membership alone. Anyone interested in joining CWMA write **Xenia Kreizel**, 15238 Gale Avenue, Hacienda Heights.

**POTLUCK DINNERS**

**Fontana United Numismatists, East Los Angeles Coin Club** and **La Mirada Coin Club** held this type of meeting. Special entertainment was enjoyed by the many attending.

**JUNIORS**

Junior members of the **Southeastern Sierra Coin Club,** Bishop, sold candy to increase their treasury. The one who sold the most received an Eisenhower dollar.

**Whittier Coin Club** held its seventh annual Junior Month when juniors received free copies of "Coin World" and prizes were awarded to three winners of a special Junior Numisquiz. The auction was expanded to include juniors and all who prepared exhibits received prizes. 2,000 used tubes were donated for them by Western Numismatics of Hollywood. Each one received a 1954 BU cent for being present.

**WARNING**

A savings and loan association is offering coin replicas in four different areas as an incentive to open new accounts. These are replicas of the bronze lepton of 26-39 AD, the Widow's mite, a silver dirhem of Baghdad and Williams the Conjueror's "peace penny." Collectors beware!

**NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB**

is proud to have **Bruno Forsher** as a member and corresponding secretary as well, for he has published a humorous and facinating book on philatelics, "More Precious than Gold." They are also proud to have our goodwill ambassador, **Clay Read,** as a member. Clay recently returned from Tasmania and Hawaii and reported on their organizations.

**WOW!**

The "Summary of the First N. A. S. C. Numismatic Club Workshop" is out. It is a fabulous booklet and all clubs should have one, for it was compiled to help all clubs in a "positive and practical manner." Those who did not participate in the workshop may send for one — as long as they are available — by sending a SASE (legal size) to 2053 Cypress Avenue, Santa Ana 92707.

**INSTALLATION DINNERS**

The 35th annual **San Diego Numismatic Society's** was attended by 60. It was M-C'd by **Jim Hill** and **Al Baber** installed the new officers. **Gordan Greene** presented his film, "The Faces of Lincoln," emphasized by four cases of Lincolniana.

**William Wisslead** installed the new officers of the **North Hollywood Coin Club.**

**Orange County Coin Club** held its 30th anniversary meeting once again at Knott's Berry Farm in January. Theme this year was "Flowers," with many prizes given away, all depicting a flower. **Tom Wood** spoke on "African Violets." **Byran Burke** was Master of Ceremonies and **Al Baber** installed the new officers.

**General Dynamics (Pomona)** installed its officers during a dinner at Griswold's in Claremont. Commissioner **Ethel Lenhert** presented each outgoing officer with a 1971 proof set and a special tie. **Walter Snyder** was installing officer.

**Tustin Coin Club** installed its officers at the Royal Coach Motor Hotel, Anaheim, with **Maurice Gould** as installing officer and **Warren Bunge** as Master of Ceremonies.

**RECOGNITION BY S.I.N. (L.A.)**

**Gabriel Calbetto** was presented with a silver medal in Numismatic Cata-

loguing for his "Compendium on 8 Reales," and **Spink & Sons** of London for Outstanding Professional Numismatist. **Eva Adams** was awarded its first Honorary Membership for her contribution to numismatics. A plaque of recognition was also presented to **Frank Lapa** for his support of the Society, and **Patrick Hogan** was given a bronze medal for his support of the program and ideals of the Society.

**OLD TIMERS NIGHT**

Will be celebrated at the April 3rd meeting of the **North American Aviation Stamp and Coin Club** in the N. A. R. Recreation Center, 5353 W. Imperial Hiway, L.A. **Joy Parrish** is serving as Chairman for the event and local clubs are invited to attend this special meeting, so that many old friends will have a chance to visit.

**NINTH ANNUAL COIN SHOW**

**San Bernardino County Coin Club's** show in January was a huge success with all dealers reporting lively action. Approximately 600 attended.

The night preceding was the club's annual banquet, also held at the Holiday Inn, San Bernardino. **Charles Colver** was Master of Ceremonies and **Sol Taylor** kept the diners spellbound with his fascinating talk on his trip to India together with colored slides.

**20 YEARS**

**San Fernando Valley Coin Club** recently observed its twentieth year, issuing a special wooden nickel which was given to all attending the anniversary banquet. It is also the first coin club to be organized in that valley.

**MAN AND WOMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD**

was presented to **Maurice** and **Jean Gould** by the 99 Company at its Convention V.

**NEW ORGANIZATION**

**The Armenian Coin Club** was organized in 1971 to promote and preserve Armenian coins and artifacts. Membership is open to all who collect their coins, artifacts and books. They meet the last Wednesday of the month at the Armenian Mesrobian School, 8420 Beverly Road, Pico Rivera.

The second meeting of the **Philatelic-Numismatic Combination Club** of Orange County (**PNCC**) had 100 persons attending. The charter was closed in October. They meet the fourth Tuesday's at 1418 N. Main Street, Santa Ana.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BURSTS WITH PRIDE!**

Mexican Numismatic history occurred at an auction in L.A. recently when the highest price was paid for a Mexican coin. The highlight of the event was the attendance of **Armando Ojeda,** past president of our **Azteca Numismatic Society,** who is the great-great grandson of the coin's assayer, Mariano Ojeda. Armando preceded the bidding by announcing this information about the 1813 8 Reales minted at Valladolid de Michoacan and later congratulating Pat Pace, a Texas collector, who paid $15,000 for it.

**BEST OF SHOW**

Winners at the **West Valley Coin Club** coin-o-rama in Van Nuys were **Peter** and **Betty Brander** with their exonumia exhibit, "Moments in Mexican History in Medals."

**MAKING A CHANGE**

**Dr. Sol Taylor,** well-known numismatist, has been appointed assistant professor in charge of residence education centers at Chapman College in Orange.

**Richard Trowbridge** is resuming his mail order business as a British and world coin dealer, following extensive surgery.

**CONDOLENCES**

Sincere sympathies to **Ethel Yribarne** on the death of our beloved **John Yribarne,** January 19. John is going to be missed greatly in our numismatic circle for he was a familiar figure at many of the clubs in the south and seldom failed to attend the conventions.

**NEW MEETING PLANCE**

**Southern Hub Coin Club** now meets at the York Avenue School, 11810 York Avenue, one block west of Prairie Avenue, Hawthorne.

**Los Angeles Coin Club** has moved to the third floor Garden Room, California Federal Savings & Loan bldg., 5670 Wilshire, Los Angeles.

**SPECIAL TOKENS**

Those paying 1972 dues at the **Israel Coin Club** of **Los Angeles** receive a special token, "Let My People Go," from Israel Coins and Medals Corporation through the courtesy of an honorary member, **Yitzhak Avni.**

The **East Los Angeles Coin Club** presents a free door prize ticket to those paying their 1972 dues.

**MOVED**

**Vida** and **Ray Toy** (author of Military Currency books) have moved to

Page, Arizona. Mailing address is Box 1506.

**MONTHLY PROGRAMS**

**La Mesa Numismatic Society** chose Commemoratives as the theme for January, Washington and/or Lincoln for February, and Luck or Good Fortune for March.

**WINNER**

Selection of the title for the **La Mirada Coin Club** bulletin was "La Mirada Mirror," submitted by **Norma Reardon.**

**FOURTH ANNUAL COIN SHOW**

An elongated silver dime was the admission ticket to the **N.C.O.C.** (Numismatic Council of Orange County) show in Anaheim. The dimes were available for 50c each from nine participating clubs or at the registration desk.

**MEMBERSHIP INCREASED**

The newly-formed **Horace Mann Jr. High School Coin Club** has been added to the roster of the **San Diego County Interclub Numismatic Council.**

**WHAT'S HAPPENED?**

Is the **Echo Park Coin Club** still meeting? Bulletins are no longer received for publicity, so I hope the club is still operating.

**NEW OFFICERS**

**Catherine Edgerton**, president; **Roger Sullivan**, vice president; **Paul Boltz**, treasurer; **Bob Carlisle**, secretary — **San Diego Numismatic Society.**

**Dick Thatcher**, president; **Bill Sadler** and **Bill Eads**, vice presidents; **Joy Parrish**, secretary; **Frank Ortiz**, treasurer — **Southern Hub Coin Club.**

**Gordon Greene**, president; **James Betton** and **Val Mogensen**, vice presidents; **Daisy Snyder**, recording secretary; **Eileen Lawson**, corresponding secretary; **Walter Snyder**, treasurer — **Los Angeles Coin Club.**

**Claire Abelson**, president; **Jack Waxman**, **Sol Taylor**, vice presidents; **Sarah Breslow**, corresponding secretary; **Peggy Borgolte**, recording secretary; **Babe Baker**, treasurer — **Israel Coin Club (LA).**

**Nick Bonovich**, president; **Kenneth Storey**, vice president; **Trudy Nichols**, secretary; **Adam Fritzal**, treasurer — **Torrance Coin Club.**

**Sally Csaalina**, president; **E. M. Allfie**, vice president; **Howard McDaniel**, treasurer; **Harold Hayman** and **Bruno Forcher**, secretaries — **North Hollywood Coin Club.**

**Hany Shirk**, president; **Bob Allebe** and **Pete Brander**, vice presidents; **Ruth Vickrey**, treasurer; **Vi Johnson** and **Leonora Donald**, secretaries — **West Valley Coin Club.**

**Ethel Lenhert**, president; **Barney Russell**, vice president; **Ann Hall**, secretary; **Art Dupont**, treasurer — **Pomona Valley Coin Club.**

**Beatrice Young**, president, **T. W. Thompson** and **Tom Wood**, vice presidents; **Robert Vick**, treasurer; **Daisy Snyder**, secretary — **San Fernando Valley Coin Club.**

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**SPEAKERS LIST**

Slides from the library of **N.A.S.C.** entitled "History of Colonial Paper

Currency" were shown at a recent La Mirada Coin Club meeting.

**Milton Fishgold** spoke on "U.S. Silver Dollars" at the North Hollywood Coin Club.

"Heritage Coins" was the topic **Tony Lagera** chose for the Oceanside/Carlsbad Coin Club.

Poway Coin Club heard **Frank Ricker** speak on "Mexican Coins," and **Cliff Kreizel's** topic was Elongated Cents" at Pomona.

Secret Service agent, **Glenn Winn,** spoke at SIN, San Gabriel in November. **Roger Sullivan** told about his "Love Tokens" and **Earl O'Cathey's** subject was "Wooden Money."

West Valley Coin Club heard an interesting talk on "The Wedding of Ships and Coins" by **Maurice Gould. Ralph Mitchell** spoke at Whittier on "A Numismatic Christmas."

Caltech-JPL heard **Charles Colver** speak on "U.S. Cents, 1793 to Date." Charles always has his cents display with him.

**Len Jasmin** favored the Covina Coin Club with a talk on "A Trip to Venezuela."

Colonial Coinage of Mexico was **Maurice Jensen's** recent topic at the Downey Numismatists meeting.

Fontana United Numismatists were delighted with the talk on Nevadiana that **Gil Schmidtmann** presented, together with a table filled with some of his collection. Gil also spoke at the Riverside University Numismatic Club.

**Jim Hill,** International Numismatic Society of San Diego, spoke on the very early history of Mexico, pre-Columbian up to 1810. Also heard was a junior member, **Frank Ricker,** whose topic wes "Divices on Mexican Decimal Coinage," handling his subject like a professional. Guest speaker, **Norm Hamilton,** carried on the Mexican topic through the Revolutionary years with the theme his favorite revolutionary hero, Morelos.

Complementing **Joy Parrish's** talk on "Romance of the Mardi Gras," were more than 100 different Mardi Gras tokens, doubloons and pieces of wooden money, which was presented at two coin clubs. Joy also spoke at the Santa Barbara Coin Club on "My Sambo Chips of Wood."

**Rochelle and William Holberton** presented a color slide program on their "Trip to Bahtland" for two clubs. Bill is the author of the new book, "The Ever Victorious," just off the press, under the pen name of Jem Sultan. The book is fascinating and should answer everything a beginner may ask about this little known subject of Siam.

**George Russell** spoke on "The Time and Coins of George III." **Norman Applebaum** related many numismatic highlights experienced on a recent "Around the World Tour." **Jim Betton** spoke on "The French Monarchy" in February.

An interesting talk was heard by the Tustin Coin Club when **Lee Martin** presented "What to do with Your Silver Coins."

Well-known authority on Oriental numismatics, **Dr. Verner G. Rich,** spoke on "Early Coins of India" at the Orange County Coin Club.


## CALCOIN NEWS

Quarterly Magazine of the
California State Numismatic Association

ACTING EDITOR ..... Jerry Kroeger
1999 Ashby Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94703

Assistant Editor..... Mrs. Nona G. Moore
P.O. Box 245, Fontana, Calif. 92335

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Life Membership available at $100

Please send any address change promptly to the secretary.

Vol. 26 Spring 1972 No. 2

Price $1.00

# MEMBERS WHO JOINED CSNA IN FIRST YEAR — 1947

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| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Members | 40 |
| Life Members | 35 |
| Total | 75 |

(July, 1971)

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## FRANK LAPA JUNIOR FUND

"Lapa Junior Membership Fund" has been established by the directors of the CSNA, from which junior memberships will be awarded to a junior member of a club when that club submits recommendations for leadership ability, numismatic interest, and other reasons for honoring a junior member of their club. The junior must be under 18 years of age, and the recommendations of the person should be sent to Charles G. Colver, Secretary, 611 N. Banna Ave., Covina, Calif. 91722.

Recent Recipients of this award are: Mike Garcia, Panorama City, Scott Heyman, Panorama City and Frank A. Ricker Jr., San Diego.

# Who's Who In California Numismatics

## RUTH MARIE LUDWIGSEN

By MRS. HARRY CUTLER, CSNA 63

Ruth was born in the small town of Secaucus, New Jersey, just across the Hudson River from New York City.

She was educated in the Secaucus schools, graduated from Demerest High School in Hoboken, New Jersey, and in June of 1950 she earned a B. S. Degree in Home Economics Education from Central College, Pella, Iowa, a college operated by the Dutch Reformed Church. She worked at various New York firms, an airline, a public relations firm and a textile concern before packing her bags and moving west in December of 1958. She went to work for L & H Paint Products in San Francisco in January of 1959, where she is still employed.

It was at L & H Paint that she met Frank Strazzarino, who was a coin collector and a member of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. "His enthusiasm for coin collecting just naturally rubbed off on me", she says, and it soon became a scramble for the first chance at checking the coins in the sales cash-box! Frank suggested she attend a few PCNS meetings, which she did. She joined the Society in August of 1965. She was elected to the Board of Governors for the 1967 and 1968 term, stepped up to Vice President for 1969 and 1970, when Frank Strazzarino was President, and became President in 1971 and is now serving a second term.

Ruth collects U.S. coinage but she has become an enthusiastic collector of elongated pennies and haunts the dealer's tables at each coin-show for new specimens. She is a member of TEC (The Elongated Collector). She is also a member of California State Numismatic Association, the American Numismatic Association, the San Francisco Coin Club, the California Exonumist Society, as well as the San Francisco Womens Breakfast Club.

During Ruth's terms in office she attended many Cal. State Numis. Assn. conventions, and has now been appointed General Chairman of CSNA's 25th Anniversary — 50th Semi-Annual Convention to be held in San Francisco at the Sheraton Palace Hotel, April 21-23, hosted by PCNS. Ruth says she is delighted that San Francisco was chosen as the location for this convention and says she has chosen an excellent committee to put on the best convention to date.

We are glad Ruth Ludwigsen is in charge. That her progress in serving numismatics has been incredible, we are sure you will agree.

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## MONEY TALKS

Don't forget that copies of our book, "Money Talks" are still available from our Secretary, Charles G. Colver, 611 N. Banna Ave. Covina, California 91723. Send him $6.00 and he will be pleased to send you the book post paid.

—o—

A counterfeiter with a sense of humor once passed a bogus $1 note in a city in Colorado. Inscribed across the bottom was "Made in Japan".

# MAUNDY MONEY

By GWENDOLYN SENTIS, Santa Barbara — CSNA-1333

For many years we have had an interest in the small silver coins known as "Maundy Money", but it has only been in the last two or three that they have become a principal part of our collection — and it seems of a great many others too, the way they have disappeared from the market! We thought you might like to read a bit about Maundy Money and the Maundy Ceremony as it is carried out by the English monarchs.

The Maundy Ceremony, performed on Holy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, commemorates Christ's ritual purification of His disciplines by washing their feet at the last Supper. His command, or mandatum, was to love one another, and He said, "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you".

During the Middle Ages, kings, princes and nobles of Europe held special ceremonies of alms-giving on Holy Thursday, when it was customar for them to wash the feet of a numebr of poor and destitute persons from their own domain, and give them food, clothing and money. In England, the Maundy is referred to by St. Augustine as early as 600 A.D. This practice, in limited form, has survived in modern England, where it is known as the Royal Maundy.

In early accounts of the ceremony, we read that the sovereign gave to the poorest person, in addition to the provisions and money previously mentioned, the gown that was worn. However, Queen Elizabeth, being a rather vain person and not wanting to give up her beautiful jewelled gown, in 1573 ordered that in its place they be given red purses containing an amount equal to twenty shillings each. Actually she was merely reversing to the custom set by her little brother Edward, who, because his childish garments would be of little use to the recipients, redeemed them at twenty shillings. This amount went to each of the twelve men to whom he also gave ten pence, at the ceremony during his first year of reign. This same twenty shilling figure continues to be given as redemption money each year during the royal Maundy.

Generally the food consisted of salmon and herring, presented on wooden platters, and loaves of bread as well as wine. The sovereign also presented cloth with which to make gowns.

Charles I, like some of his predecessors, did not continue the rite of feet washing, probably owing to the outbreak of the plague. However, Charles II restored the custom and was very popular for doing so. The last instance of this custom, as carried out by James II, on April 16, 1685, as recorded in a small book at the office of the Registrar-General at Somerset House, entitled "Chapels Royal Register: Births, Deaths, Marriages".

With regard to the Maundy Money itself, the early sovereigns presented silver pennies alone. It is written that in 1556 Queen Mary went around the hall and "she gave to each a leathern purse, containing forty-one pennies, according to the number of her own years, and which in value may amount to rather more than half an Italian golden crown . . ."

Although manuscripts in the Public Record Office and the British Museum contain much interesting information as to specially struck coins, details can only be secured from the Acts of the Privy Council. On April 2, 1574, ten pounds of silver was ordered to be coined into single pennies at the rate of 720 to the pound Troy, and of 11 oz. or 2 dwt. fine silver, for Elizabeth's private use. Maundy Thursday was on April 8 in that year. Two years later, in 1576, the Acts of the Council report: "18th April, Mr. Martin, officer of the mint to deliver L12 in pence for H.M.'s Service on Maundy Thursday". Then for the 1578 ceremonies: "Warrant to Warden of the Mint for delivery of L13 in new pence for Maundy". From this we see it is apparent that ten ten shillings of pence were added year by year to meet the increasing age of Elizabeth, who would in 1578 require L8, 8s, 9d. (2,025 pennies at 45 times 45, as against 43 times 43 in 1576.) Although we have records of these coins being specifically struck for Maundy, we as collectors do not today consider them as a part of the "Maundy Money" sets, the four small silver coins — forupence or groat, threepence, twopence and penny.

It is not until the reign of Charles II (1660-1685) that we have a full set of specially minted Maundy coins, al-

though all four coins were struck for general circulation, and some still feel that only the penny was distributed at the Maundy ceremony.

A collection would include three types for Charles II: first, the hammered coins, undated, with the mark of value and inner circle on the obverse. These coins have a shield on the reverse and the head of Charles is crowned. They were struck by Thomas Simon. Type 2 is milled, with a crowned bust, but still no date. The third type is also milled, has a draped, uncrowned bust, and is dated 1670 to 1684 inclusive. The value on the reverse is shown by the letter "c": four interlinked c's for the fourpence, three interlinked c's for the threepence, etc. Roettiers was the diesinker for the 1670 series.

Jan Roettiers also engraved the dies for the James II issues, struck in 1686, 1687 and 1688. They bear on the reverse the value in crowned Roman numerals.

William and Mary ruled from 1688 to 1694. Their Maundy Money bears the portraits of the joint monarchs conjoined with that of Mary in front of her husband. The value on the reverse is once again in Arabic numerals, crowned. Complete sets of four coins were issued only five years, 1689 and 1691-1694.

As the records for the period 1690 to 1724 are somewhat hazy, we find nothing out of the ordinary regarding the Maundy issues of William III (1694-1702), although full sets were struck only four years, between 1698 and 1701. We do know that during this time the value of silver rose greatly, and the old hammered coinage was recalled during the great recoinage of 1696-1697.

Next we have Queen Anne, and it it interesting to note that during her reign (1702-1714), Scotland became united with England and the two kingdoms used the same coinage. The four silver Maundy coins were issued intermittently for a total of seven years.

Following her, George I, the first of the Hanoverian kings, ruled from 1714 to 1727, and we have the shortest issue of complete sets of all, only two years, 1723 and 1727, although Maundy coins were struck from 1716 to 1727. The king's German titles appeared on the coinage. It was in 1724 that an alteration was made, with the women receiving a money allowance in lieu of clothing.

With George II (1727-1760) we have what some numismatists feel are the first pieces especially struck for the Maundy ceremony. The dies for the "young head" design were prepared by John Crocker. In 1731, during George II's reign, the Maundy recipients did not receive the L1 which Elizabeth and her successors had given in redemption of the gowns. The men merely received provisions, clothing in kind and silver pennies; the women provisions, money allowance in lieu of clothing and silver pennies. This continued until 1759 when the L1 was restored. Maundy coins were struck spasmodically between 1729 and 1760, there being ten complete issues.

During George II's long reign, 1760-1820, we have four different types of Maundy money. The first, a draped youthful bust, with full sets issued periodically between 1763 and 1786; the second an older bust, but on the reverse thin script numerals, some times called "wire money", struck only in 1792. The third type, struck in 1796 and 1800, bears the older armoured bust, with normal numerals on the reverse. The fourth and last issue bears a large bust or "bull head", and was issued in 1817, 1818 and 1820. At the time of George III, due to the extreme scarcity of silver, vast quantities of Spanish 8 real pieces were circulated, being counterstamped with the head of this ruler. In 1804, the punch used was that for the Maundy twopence.

The bust on the Maundy coinage of George IIII (1820-1830) is that of his first issue — a laureated head. Sets were issued between 1822 and 1830, nine years. The head on the threepence of 1822 is smaller than that upon the threepence of other dates. According to Hawkins the first punch broke and as there was insufficient time to engrave another one with the correct size head, a die was made up using the punch of the bust of the twopence.

You might feel that we have harped on the words "complete-full sets". There is occasionally a misunderstanding with regard to the dates listed in various publications. They are usually the only dates when the full set of four silver coins were issued. However, in most cases there were no issues of the small silver coins other than Maundy money, and if, for example, you have a silver penny dated 1716, a twopence dated 1717,

threepence and fourpence dated 1727, it is quite legitimate to describe them as a mixed date Maundy set of George I. We begin the continuous issues with the 1822 striking of George IIII.

William IIII reigned from 1830 to 1837, and in his last year he sanctioned a money allowance of thirty shillings in lieu of the provisions, when it was found that the recipients often sold for a trifling sum the gift for which the contract price was thirty shillings a head. The portrait on his coinage was engraved by William Wyon, after a model by Chantrey. Although the reverse of the Maundy coin remained the same, with the numeral, the fourpence or groat was once again issued for regular use as currency, with the figure of Britannia on the reverse.

Because Queen Victoria ruled for so many years (1837-1901), it is only natural that we have a number of types to coincide with her increasing age. The first, or "young head", issued from 1838 to 1887, was prepared by William Wyon; the second type, the "Jubilee" coinage, was issued between 1888 and 1892. The design was by J. E. Boehm and it was engraved by L. C. Wyon. The last type, or "old head" was by T. Brock and engraved by de Saulles. They were issued from 1893 to 1901. In 1882, the last alteration in the form of the bounty was made when a money allowance was paid to each man in lieu of clothing. Earlier we referred to the change made in 1724 for the women. This was because they disrupted the ceremony by immediately inspecting the clothing, which was then in the form of feminine garments, not material, whereas the men were content to take away their gifts without inspection. However, the men quite often could not afford to have the cloth made up into articles of clothing, hence this last change.

With our modern-day sovereigns, we find the following: Edward VII (1901-1910), with sets struck from 1902 to 1910; George V (1910-1936), with sets struck between 1928 and 1935 for a total of eight years; George VI (1936-1952), with Maundy money being issued only ten years, between 1937 and 1946; and Elizabeth II (1952-——), with the first set issued in 1953.

It was in 1927 that the Maundy and current threepence were of a different design for the first time, and the Maundy remained the same, while the design of the regular threepence was altered.

Today, as in the past, the Royal Almoner chooses a number of poor men and women corresponding to the sovereign's age, with the practice now being that the ruler first presents to the women, in lieu of clothing formerly betowed, green leathr pursss with white thongs containing one pound. fifeen shillings, and to the men white purses with green thongs holding two pounds, five shillings. Red purses with white thongs are then presented containing one pound, in lieu of food and other provisions and finally white leather purses with red thongs containing a sum of special pence equal to the sovereign's age. In addition one pound is presented in redemption of the clothing worn by the ruler during this ceremony.

(Assistant Editors Note: Written in 1968 before the new decimal system.)

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# CSNA's CONVENTION MEDALLION DESIGN

The California State Numistic Association is seeking an outstanding design for its medal to be given at the Fall Convention in Los Anglese.

The lucky one whose design will be chosen, will receive a coveted silver proof of his creation.

To qualify send a sketch, drawing or idea to Charles Colver, 611 N. Banna St., Covina, Calif. 91722.

The design should be Numismatic or Historical in feeling. You may place your initials upon the medal, if you so desire.

Make a name for yourself and a place of honor for your design.

Send your design in soon.

# *From the Desk of the Secretary*

## LIFE MEMBERS ACCEPTED

23-3 MONTFORD, Richard .....3120 Maddux Drive, Palo Alto, CA 94303

## NEW MEMBERS

2379 SPILMAN, Bernard .....
(sponsored by the secretary)
2380 IVERSON, Phillip A. .....
(sponsored by Jim Betton)
2381 FARR, Richard .....
(sponsored by the secretary)
2382 MARTIN, John H. .....268 Ashdale Place, Los Angeles, CA 90049
(sponsored by the secretary)
2383 ALLEN, David V. .....2738 Palo Verde Ave., Long Beach, CA 90815
(sponsored by Gordon Greene)
2384 GARCIA, Mike .....14695 Chase, Panorama City, CA 91402
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2385 HEYMAN, Scott .....14695 Chase, Panorama City, CA 91402
(sponsored by North Hollywood Coin Club)
2386 RICKER, Frank A. Jr. .....5066 Polk Ave., San Diego, CA 92105
(sponsored by International Numismatic Society of San Diego)
2387 CAMPBELL, Ben H. .....
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
2388 JAMES, David G. .....
(sponsored by the secretary)
2389 DORMAN, William H. .....
(sponsored by Covina Coin Club)
2390 SCHYMOS, Paul W. .....
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2391 COLVER, Matthew .....3076 Roanoke Lane, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
2392 GOLDSCHEN, Julius Z. .....
(sponsored by the secretary)
2393 KOHL, Leona .....8010 Otis Ave., Huntington Park, CA 90255
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
2394 HALL, Virginia M. .....12472 Reche Canyon Rd., No. 167, Colton, CA 92324
(sponsored by Albert Hall)
2395 FINCH, Donald D. .....P.O. Box 466, Visalia, CA 93277
(sponsored by Fred Tinkham)
2396 FEIST, William C. .....P.O. Box 2811, Santa Rosa, CA 95405
(sponsored by Guy Chapman)
2397 STURGEON, Mrs. Billie G. .....268 S. Second Ave., Upland, CA 91786
(sponsored by W. C. Connor)
2398 PADEN, Dallas L., M.D. .....160 E. Amber Way, Hanford, CA 93230
(sponsored by Fred Tinkham)
2399 BATY, Roger M. .....924 Sharon Road, Redlands, CA 92373
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
2400 PECK, Theodore V. .....100 - 27th Ave., No. 303, San Mateo, CA 94403
(sponsored by L. E. Beaulieu)
2401 ZAWINOSKI, Henry V. .....
(sponsored by Lompoc Coin Club)
2402 DITTRICH, Walter H. .....1745 E. Lomita St., Orange, CA 92667
(sponsored by Gail Dittrich)
2403 ENGSTROM, Paul E. .....200 S. Marian St., La Habra, CA 90631
(sponsored by Charles Colver)

## RE-INSTATEMENTS

246 McCORMAC, Mrs. May .....855 Oak Knoll Circle, Pasadena, CA 91106
689 LUNDGREN, Ray .....506 W. Seventh St., Los Angeles, CA 90014
1450 DINOPLE, Anthony .....1125 Palos Verdes St., San Pedro, CA 90731
1759 ROZA, Erma .....P.O. Box 1406, Carson City, Nevada 89701
1909 WHYBORN, Ray .....3147 Satellite Dr., San Antonio, Texas 78217

1976 AVILA, LaVerne G. .....136 Tenth St., Santa Rosa, CA 95401
2180 BETTON, William E. ....Tanglewood Lane, No. 4, King of Prussia, PA 19406

### RESIGNED

708 STOPPELWERTH, John
976 DUSIO, George
1758 RAFAJ, Jan
1966 ECKHARD, Henry W.
2287 NICASSIO, George

### DECEASED

4-1 YRIBARNE, John C., Redlands, CA
5-1 LODGE, Lesley G., Berkeley, CA
1251 McKAHAN, James E., Susanville, CA
1999 GUILD, Clark J., Carson City, Nevada

### ADDRESS UNKNOWN

2068 DEL MAR COINS
2091 ANLYN COINS
2319 BABCOCK, Dean A.

### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

| | |
|---|---|
| Membership, November 15, 1971 | 952 |
| New Members, November 16, 1971 to February 5, 1972 | 25 |
| Re-Instatements | 7 |
| Resigned | 5 |
| Deceased | 4 |
| Address Unknown | 3 |
| Net Membership, February 5, 1972 | 972 |
| Total Life Members | 116 |

— CHARLES G. COLVER

—o—

# HISTORIAN'S COMMENTS

By L. ELDON BEAULIEU

Congratulations are in order for another highly successful convention held in Santa Monica last November. Many thanks to Jim Betton for sending me the material covering the convention a a special thank you to Mrs. Joy Parrish for being assistant historian. Mrs. Parrish has been very generous with her time and efforts many times in the past. Her scrapbooks are a "Joy" to receive.

Future assistant historian's should write me for a general outline covering the convention activities.

The historian's file includes a complete history of each convention. We are constantly on the alert for clippings, pictures, ribbons and any memorabilia pertaining to our past and current conventions. We encourage our members to send any of the above-mentioned items plus any issues of Calcoin News, especially for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1960.

The proposal of our late editor, Lesley G. Lodge, to offer for sale back issues of Calcoin News has been quite successful. To date, we have realized nearly $100.00 from this source.

We still have on hand a goodly supply of most of the back issues. For a complete listing, please refer to the Summer 1970 issue, page 81 and to the Fall 1970 issue, page 100.

I look forward to sceing all my friends at the April 1972 convention in San Francisco.

# From the Desk of the Treasurer

## C.S.N.A.

## SANTA MONICA CONVENTION

**EXPENSES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Licenses and Fees | $ 150.00 |
| Exhibit Chairman's Expenses | 25.00 |
| Bourse Chairman's Expenses | 104.85 |
| Assistant General Chairman's Expenses | 25.00 |
| Die Preparation | 275.00 |
| Entertainment at Banquet | 90.00 |
| Hotel Gratuities | 40.00 |
| Telephone Expenses | 26.98 |
| General Chairman's Expenses | 25.00 |
| Convention Ribbons | 235.27 |
| Postage and Registration Fees | 6.33 |
| Educational Forum | 25.00 |
| Printing Program and Tickets | 84.00 |
| Advertising | 256.04 |
| Table and Cover Rental | 205.00 |
| Wall Plaque to Miramar Hotel | 13.13 |
| Secretary's Expenses and Hauling Cases | 150.00 |
| Editor's Expenses | 100.00 |
| Room Rental, Dinners, Luncheons and Brunch | 2735.40 |
| Exhibit Awards | 427.50 |
| Security | 671.94 |
| Photography | 79.50 |
| Dealers Signs | 79.50 |
| Chartered Bus for Tours | 59.95 |
| Convention Medals | 1176.04 |
| **TOTAL EXPENSES** | $7146.28 |

**RECEIPTS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bourse | $7700.00 | |
| Banquet, Tours, Lunch, Brunch, Registration | 1951.00 | |
| Total Receipts | | 9651.00 |
| Net Profit | | $2504.72 |

—STUART T. EDGERTON, JR.
Treasurer

## REPORTS FROM . . .

# OUR OUT-OF-STATE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

We quote a letter received by our secretary from E. C. Van Graffaafeiland (formerly of Upland and now living in Yakima, Washington.

"That time of the year is once more upon us when we must make the annual deposit to CSNA.

Having moved up here to reside with a daughter and family has not caused any loss of interest in Calcoin News one bit. I enjoy each issue and reading fo many friends made in the past.

Sometime before spring I hope to make a trip down there and will surely visit many of the numismatic clubs that I really miss.

May the coming year be bright and cheerful for you and yours."

Many thanks for the "pat on the back" about Calcoin News, and we hope you continue for many years to enjoy it.

# AMERICA – THE FOUNDATIONAL DOCUMENTS

By MRS. HARRY CUTLER, San Francisco — CSNA-63

The remarkably beautiful coin specimens known a commemoratives are a great and lasting value to us and posterity, for they commemorate historical documents and events of deep significance to the American way of life.

We, as a people, are being accused of complacency, and the time has ocme in the history of our country when we cannot afford to be complacent with any disregard of these documents.

It is hoped, therefore, that an article dealing so briefly with the three most important ones may serve, at least in some measure, to inspire an awareness of the urgent need for understanding the meaning of our foundational documents and the importance of protecting the freedom of this nation and the individual as guaranteed by these documents.

The first document changed the lives of all Americans. It was on July 4, 1776 that Congress met to witness the signing of the Declaration of Independence. John Hancock had affixed his name to it and fifty-five men added their signatures, representing the thirteen colonies. It was the culimination of consecrated thought and effort on the part of a few brave and active men. Much was due to such men as Sam Adams, who convinced the people on resistance to tyranny; and the book "Common Sense" by Thomas Paine urged the idea of independence and made a declaration possible. Thomas Jefferson praised Patrick Henry and said it was due to his leadership in the measure of the revolution in Virginia that an effective plan was adopted for arming and equipping the colony. From long experience these dedicated men had developed a deep desire to perpetuate freedom for this nation.

In the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence are these immortal words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of hapiness." The spiritual concept that the rights of man to freedom are personal to him from the Creator, and not from the State, was written in the Declaration of Independence. Based on the premist that each human being is a creature of God and endowed by Him with the dignity of indiviuality.

The object, then, was to guarantee liberty, not only to the nation but to the individual for all time, and the impact and effect of this principle in building the character of America has been more for-reaching than was ever dreamed of. May Americans always remember this, and it is as important today as it was then that America re-assess its policies, enforce the Constitution, and adhere to the principles of its great documents.

In 1926 a celebration was held in Philadelphia, and a silver half dollar and a gold $2.50 piece were minted to commemorate the 150th anniversary

of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, thus adding two important coins to the commemorative collection.

(Editor's Note: Just four years from now we will be celebrating the 200th anniversary of this important event. Will our government mint and issue special coins for this celebration? Or, will we have to be content with a flood of medals from all sources?)

The next great document devised eleven years after the first one, and though no coin has yet been minted to commemorate the event, is unprecedented in its fundamental importance to the American people and the world.

On Sept. 17, 1787, the Constitution of the United States of America was adopted. In our Constitutional Convention was assembled the greatest body of men ever met together for human achievement, and they met day after day before the final issues were settled. George Washington, as president and deputy from Virginia, headed the meeting. Twelve colonies were represented on this document and 38 men signed it. Later all 13 colonies ratified it.

The articles that made up this document were seven in number. Over a period of years, 25 amendments have been added. The first ten constitute the American Bill of Rights, the namesake of its English forebear enacted a century before. Our Bill of Rights, the namesake of its English forebear enacted a century before. Our Bill of Rights guarantees freedom of speech, press and religion. It offers protection and redress under all circumstances to individuals appealing to it and standing on those rights, and no one can deny them this privilege. The immigrant who has just taken out his citizenship papers has the same right to its protection as The housewife or any American citizen.

The Preamble to the Constitution reads: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquality, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." So we see the Constitution is made to control the government; it has no other purpose.

We now come to the third great document, the Monroe Doctrine. James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, in 1823 sent his message to Congress, part of which became known as the Monroe Doctrine, the Doctrine of Non-Intervention by European powers in matters relating to the American continent. He promulgated his doctrine at a time when there was some ground for suspecting that the powers in the Holy Alliance intented to interfere in Spanish America on behalf of Spain.

Our traditional policy of neutrality had already been stated by John Adams in connection with the negotiations for French aid in 1776. Adams warned against making any alliance "which should entangle us in any future wars in Europe", and at the close of the Revolutionary War it was stated again by Congress, under re-affirmed in his famous Farewell the Articles of Confederation, and Address of 1796. It was echoed by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address. But the statement of this neutrality policy which acquired the greatest fame and possessed the most enduring force was that set forth in the famous Monroe Doctrine of 1823.

The principles outlined by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, and expressed by President Monroe, were to the general effect that the United States would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt by European powers to extend their political power in the Western Hemisphere. The purpose, then, of this document is to govern the foreign policy of this republic, to keep it free of entangling alliances for all time, and its importance re-affirmed because of its stress on "America for Americans". It would be a grave error to believe this doctrine to be outmoded in our time, and deviation from its pilicy can only lead to untimate difficulties.

James Monroe, though famous for his doctrine, contributed a great deal more in the service of his country. He was a distinguished statesman and diplomat. Twice President of the United States, he had been a soldier in the Continental Army, a member of the Executive Council of the Virginia Legislature, member of the Continental Congress, and the Virginia Constitutional Convention, an United States senator, and governor of Virginia four times. He was envoy to France, England and Spain. As min-

ister to France, the dignified and handsome Monroe was a worthy representative of the United States at the court of Napoleon. He was negotiator of the Louisiana Purshase, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Regent of the University of Virginia. His lovely wife, Elizabeth, was a woman of taste and their artistic collections acquired during his long career are now on display in the quaint brick building, known as the James Monroe Law Office Museum in historic Fredericksburg, Virginia, which he left to start his public career.

In 1923 a Motion Picture Exposition was held in Los Angeles, and the Motion Picture Industry sponsored the minting of a United States silver dollar to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine. It is the only United States coin to commemorate a law regulating our foreign policy.

In being reminded of our foundational documents may we see the importance of understanding the protestion and freedom inherent in them, and that in practice the original motives be not adulterated.

There is a clarion call to alertness for the American people in a statement made by Mr. Justice Brandeis in 1928, when he said: "Experience should teach us to be most on guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficent. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of liberty by evil-minded rulers but the greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

Two years after signing the Constitution, one of the signers, Benjamin Franklin envisioned a day of peace on earth when he breathed this prayer: "God grant that not only a love of liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the earth so a philospher may set foot anywhere on its surface and say 'This is my country'."

Time has not dimmed the lustre of our national documents for they were inspired in the hearts of men in times of great consecration and love of country. In these days of false philosophies of nationalism, materialism, and totalitarianism, a repetition of the journey down the old Roman road, a reminder of the foundational documents of America representing the real revolution cannot be restated too often, and our commemorative coins are a reminer of the great documents and events they commemorate. They are much more symbolically than just America half dollars and gold pieces — they declare to the world the reason for the wonder, the glory and the greatness that is America.

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The first modern copper-nickel coins were produced by Belgium in 1860.

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Bawbee was a term for a halfpenny in Scotland in the 16th century.

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Money can be lost in more ways than won.

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The silver denarius, introduced in Rome in 187 B.C., circulated for almost 500 years.

# CURATOR'S COMMENTS

## "WHO FOUNDED THE CALIFORNIA COLLECTION OF THE CSNA?"

Over 7,000 items now make the Californiana collection of the CSNA one of the most complete in the state. The paraphernalia pertaining to the Golden State includes items which can be associated with coin from wine bottles and ash trays to proof coins and hundred dollar bills. A future museum will be able to tell the numismatic story of California from the Indian period to the present. Most of these thousands of items have been obtained from donation, little cash outlay has been made.

Six men probably should receive credit for starting the collection. Leonel "Lew" Panosh undoubtly was the father of the cabinet. He was given encouragement from five others at the Santa Monica convention in 1948. While Lew began to accumulate California-related material in the proverbial cigar box, Erich Werling, Kenny Lee, Earl Parker, Bryan Burke and Charles Kappen agreed to be on the alert for new issues in the state.

Through the enthusiasm of Lew, the cigar box did grow. By the midfifties Erich Werling realized that many of the common tokens and medals of California would one day be very expensive. He contacted Kenny Lee and Earl Parker to convince them that they must donate some of their Californiana material before it became too expensive to give. Erich as historian of the CSNA agreed to be the leg man for the collection.

In 1960 Bryan Burke was asked to become the curator of the CSNA and to care for the coins which had been assembled. With his official sanction Bryan was able to contact members requesting donations. Tokens flowed in from all areas of California. The cigar box then became a drawer, then a cabinet, and finally a row of safety deposit boxes.

Charles Kappen then generously offered to sell his entire California collection to the CSNA at cost, provided that the State organization would not resell it immediately at a profit. This huge addition made the collection one of the best in the state.

In 1964 the entire collection was displayed at the Disneyland convention. The array required 48 cases. To do this same feat today would fill over 300 cases.

During the years, 109 members have unselfishly donated material to the collection. There are a few who have given many times. In fact, the 20 members to be listed have provided over half of the value of the whole collection. The special donors are:

**S. Everett Phillips, Clifford Liss, Paul Hamm, Charles Colver, Walter Keeney, Dan Harley, Jack Ogilvie, Don Thrall, Joy Parrish, Dr. C. L. Emmons, Fred Coops, Nona Moore, Jack Nestle, John Reynolds, Steve Album, Robert Johnson, Herbert Bergen, Al Baber, Ed McClung and Ed Fish.**

In a future edition all donors will be named, but for now only these 20 and the original six are recognized because they have been the chief sdpporters of the collection.

Gifts and purchases have increased the cabinet by about 4,000 items in the past few months. Charles Colver purchased a Franklin Mint silver ingot from the Bank of America for the CSNA. Dan Harley, M. Pearlmutter, Charles Kappen, and the Powey Coin Club aided generously in the expansion of the collection. Two historic items were added by Fred Coops and Randy Briggs. Fred provided a type of Bank of California check the CSNA did not own. Randy found and purchased a receipt from the U. S. Mint for a deposit of California gold. Both are striking historic specimens.

The Anillo Industries of Orange, California, made the largest donation ever received in regard to number of pieces. This organization delivered to the curator the 4,000 impressions of the dies once owned by the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company. These uniface impressions date back to the turn of the century. The Anillo company which has struck many of the California tokens has continued to send one of each coin they strike which pertains to California.

If you want to help and be in the list of donors in the next issue, send your donation to: Bryan Burke, 2364 North "G" St., San Bernardino, Calif. 92405.

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Workmen at the first U.S. mint worked 66 hours a week. They were paid ten cents an hour.

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Prosperity is something one feels, folds and sends to the tax collector.

# CAPERS

By DWIGHT A. SAFFORD, San Diego — CSNA-422

The silver shortage necessitating the use of clad coinage in the United States brings to mind certain events of the past, where the various capers of some individuals or governing bodies debased the coinage or currency of their times in order to meet an emergency, or to beguile the public while they extracted largess from The manipulations to satisfy their greed.

First in mind is the caper of Hernando Cortes (1485-1547) who, in 1521, after defeating the Aztecs, entered what is now Mexico City. Fearful that the small amount of gold found there as loot would be insufficient to meet the demands of his soldiers for booty, he ordered this gold to be alloyed with copper and then cast into small ingots, thus creating a supply large enough to quiet their demands and to insure their continued support and loyalty to the cause. By this act, Cortes created for himself the dubious honor of being the first man on the North American continent to debase the medium of exchange (gold) by a reduction in its intrinsic value.

But his caper cannot compare with that of the king who earned for himself the added title of "Old Coppernose". The vast resources amassed by King Henry VII of Great Britain were soon dissipated by Henry VIII after his ascension to the throne. Seeking a remedy to his financial troubles, he started a program of debasing the coinage, eventually reaching a point where it did not take much handling fo his supposedly silver coins to uncover the real truth— the regal nose, not small by English standards, was the highest point on the coin, and with a little handling of the coin, undiluted copper would come shining through that nose, thus revealing the truth — "Old Coppernose" had actually counterfeited his own coinage.

Then there were the capers of the Dukes of Bruswick and Luneburg, who were always hard pressed for cash to conduct their many petty wars. Their silver mines, scattered throughout the mountains of Germany, were a large source of their revenue and by the middle of the 16th century were producing so much silver that the Dukes began the issuance of coins of a much larger size than the taler currently in circulation. The issues were of double, triple and so on, up to the ten taler pieces. By the 17th century the conventional portrait and coat of arms pictured on the coinage were replaced by designs of a symbolic nature: a wild man signifying strength, a ship of good fortune, various animals of the forest, a detailed engraving of a silver mine in operation, the Duke in full figure or astride a heavily ornamented horse, Fortuna standing atop the world; thus making the coins not only attractive but desirable to own by the wealthy, with the result that it became popular to invest in and accumulate these pieces, especially by the wealthy class.

But the wily Dukes made certain that whenever a person exchanged the conventional currency for one of these "Loeser" or large talers, a notation was made of his name and address. Then, when the dukes levied a tax, these citizens would not plead poverty or the inability to pay, for the rulers knew exactly who had these large coins and could call them in as tax money. Of course the citizens soon got wise to this practice and refused to further invest in the large coins, with the Dukes then issuing an edict that a refusal to buy the large coins was a criminal offense against the crown. Happily this edict was circumvented by the Thirty Years, War, which produced such an inflationary spiral that silver became too precious to be used in such large coins, thus ending the entire caper of these rulers.

And in the Orient was a caper not to be overlooked — Ogiwara, who was appointed to the office of Finance Magistrate of Japan in 1696, instituted a program of "cheapened specie", which resulted in the reduction of gold in the standard gold coin which contained 85.6% gold and 43.18% silver, down to 32% gold and 68% silver. By the time the Arai Hakusek (Japanese equivalent of our U. S. Treasury Agents) caught up with Ogiwara in 1712 and put an end to his career of unofficial coin debaser, he had tucked away the tidy sum of a quarter million ryo, from a

salary of only 3,707 koku a year.

Then there was the caper of Henry Christophe, an ex-slave who, upon becoming president of Haiti in 1806, and finding that the country not only was bankrupt but had no form of currency, decided to create one. The most versatile plant growing on the island was the gourde vine. Its fruit was used by the natives for making bowls, pitchers, spoons and so on, after having been dried in the sun and cut into the desired articles needed. President Christophe sent his soldiers out to collect these gourdes and placed some 200,000 or more in his "treasury" and put a value of 20 sous on each. When the coffee crop was harvested and the growers brought the dried berries to the capital Port au Prince, Christophe bought their crop at the market price and paid in his "gourdes". He then resold the coffee to the European merchants for gold. In this manner, before the year was out, he had produced for Haiti a metal currency of absolute stability, backed by gold. In memory of this caper, the standard coin of Haiti is still named the "gourde".

After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, much thought was given to the creation of a monetary system, an item of such importance that it took two years of consideration before a system was adopted, based upon and in accordance with the wisdom of experience and the recognized necessities of mankind. That monetary system was based upon a standard unit of value, consisting of a prescribed metal, measured by the units of weight. From 1792 until 1934, Congress authorized the coinage of money, during that time or period in accordance with the policy of the Constitution to provide 'a fixed and uniform standard of value in the power to coin money". But a caper enacted in 1933 was to be the forerunner in a series of events that has, in effect, all but destroyed that adopted system. May 12, 1933, a law known as the Agriculture Adjustment Act was approved. One of the express purposes of that act was to increase prices. The so-called Thomas Amendment did not amend anything in the Agricultural Adjustment bill as proposed and was in fact only a "rider" attached to that bill because the "rider" itself was later amended in a most important particular. In addition to other things, the "rider" authorized the President, under certain circumstances, to "fix the weight of the gold dollar in grains nine-tenths fine, but in no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed so as to reduce its present weight by more than 50 per centum".

By this caper, authority to coin money and regulate the value thereof was delegated to the President, although under the Constitution, Congress alone is granted power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof". The real provision of the "rider" was disclosed by the Senator who proposed it. He said: "It will be my task to show that if the amendment shall prevail, it has the potentialities to transfer from one class to another class in these United States value to the extent of 200 billion dollars. This value will be transferred first, from those who own the bank deposits; and secondly, this value will be transferred from those wo own bonds and fixed investments." This was the preclude to other capers that followed which have altered our founding fathers "unit of value", from an object of fixed intrinsic value to one of an intangible something termed dollar, consisting of paper currency, and a token coinage of government issue made legal tender by law, not representing nor based upon any specie and containing no promise fo redemption.

History reveals that those governments who made use of such a system as a medium of exchange all ended in failure, and dissolution of that government.

(Reprint from the November 1967 Bulletin of the San Diego Numismatic Society.)

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APRIL 9 — Banning Coin Club's 2nd Annual Show held at Cabazon, California, Richard Johnson, chairman.

JULY 9 — California Exonumist Society, Huntington-Sheraton Hotel, Pasadena, Calif. Betty Case, chairman, 712 Whitnall Hwy., Burbank, Calif. 81505.

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During the nine years of the reign of Edward III of England, 1335-1344, no silver pennies were struck, because of a silver shortage.

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Naulum is the name given by Greeks to money put in the mouths of deceased persons to insure their passage over the river Styx.

## COINS OF THE BIBLE

When speaking of money in the Bible, one often thinks of Abraham buying the cave of Machpelah to bury Sarah. However, this transaction did not use coins but lumps of silver. The record in Genisis 23:16 states ". . . and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver . . . four hundred shekels of silver current with the merchant." At that time, silver came in lumps which were current, but because they were of various sizes they had to be weighed for each transaction. Some perhaps were in the form of rings as depicted on painted scenes in Egyptian tombs of that period. The shekel at that time referred to weight. Gold also was weighed as in Genesis 24:2 when Abraham's servant gave Rebekah a golden earring of half a shekel and two bracelets for her hands of 10 shekels weight of gold. Achan stole . . . "two hundred shekels of silver and a wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight," Joshua 7:21. In the story of Naaman the leper in 2 Kings 5:5, he "took with him 10 talents of silver and six thousand pieces of gold." This would be considered a high fee today, and it included no hospitalization, either.

Coins were probably invented by the Lydians in the seventh century B.C. Up to the captivity in 608 B.C., biblical references to money imply lumps of metal in ingots of recognized weight, not actual coins. By the time the 70-year captivity was over and the Jews returned to Jerusalem in 537 B.C., the "owls" of Athens and the daries and sigloi of the Persians were probable familiar to them.

Alexander the Great defeated the Persians at Arbela in 331 B.C. and spread Greek civilization and commerce, including coins, over his empire. However, the various mints as they were captured continued to mint coins for local use. The smaller coins conformed to those previously issued, while the larger ones conformed to the Greek type.

The Jews for years minted no coins, but used those minted in neighboring cities and states when they had use for coins. They probably made but little use of coins as the coins all had pictures of heathen gods and goddesses on them. The Jews were forbidden to make any graven images (Genesis 20:4) and they took this to include coins. Even when they had to pay tribute, they despised the coins and refused to use them in the temple service. This was the reason for the money changers in the temple. They changed (for a fee) heathen money into Jewish money which had on it flowers, vases, etc., and therefore could be used in the temple.

Some familiar coins of the New Testament that come to mind are the mite, the farthing, the penny, the pieces of silver and the talent.

The mite (lepton), in Mark 12:41 and Luke 21:1-4, was the smallest of all coins in circulation among the Greek bronze coins. Among coins of this description was the chalus, a brass piece struck in Syria. This weighed from 82 to 17 grains. The Romans also struck the bronze quadrans and assarion. At this time it is difficult to determine the relationship between these various coins, but any or all may be included in the term mite. The word lepton is still in use in Greece today.

The farthing (assarion) mentioned in Luke 12:59, 12:6 and Matthew 10:29, was equal to two mites and by some is equated with 1/64 of a denarius, or about 2/3 of a cent (U.S.).

The familiar penny of the Bible was really a denarius of Rome. It was a silver coin about the size of our present dime and was the day's wages of a soldier or a common working man. The tribute penny was probably a silver denarius of Tiberius, who ruled while Christ was alive. One who has a denarius of Tiberius (14-37 A.D.) might have the very coin of which Christ said, "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's" Mark 12:14-16. Or it might be one of the coins (2 pence) that the Good Samaritan gave to the innkeeper to care for the injured man. It was the denarius that the common laborer received for a day's wages, hot and dusty though it was (Matthew 20:2, 9, 10, 13).

The thirty pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying his Lord were probably large silver pieces of Tyre, Syria or other nearby mints. It is most likely that the major portion of silver pieces were from Tyre, a city on the coast whose name is usually associated with its sister city of Sidon. The shekel or tetra drachm of Tyre showed the head of the Phoenician god Melkar or Kelkarth on the obverse and a standing eagle on the reverse. Tetradrachms of Syria and Egypt might also have been among

the thirty pieces of silver (Matthew 26:15, 27:3-6).

The talent was not a coin but a unit of account. Talents are mentioned in Matthew 18:24 and 25:15-28. It has been stated that two systems of coinage were common in Palestine, one Roman and one Greek. Some of the coins such as the denarius were minted by the Roman government, itself, while some such as the lepton (mite) were minted by Jewish authorities. The procurators (governor of Judea) also struck coins for local use.

Written by James F. Barnard, M.D.—CSNA-1721
(Reprinted from the Kern County Medical Society Bulletin.)

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## JOHN C. YRIBARNE

**CSNA Life No. 1-21**

The career of one of California's outstanding numismatists ended with the passing of John C. Yribarne of Redlands on January 19. He was 77 years old.

He was a long time member of the American Numismatic Association and the California State Numismatic Association.

He was a past president of San Bernardino County Coin Club and a member of the San Diego Coin Club. He had attended the annual installation in San Diego just a week before he died.

He was a general collector but concentrated on medals of European cathedrals and his U.S. collection.

Many of his friends attended the services in Redlands. Burial was in the Redlands cemetary.

In addition to his wife, John leaves a daughter, Marie E. Laton of Norwood, Mo., and a nephew, Earl Imbler, of Marina Del Rey.

A wife is a woman who is continually breaking things — like 5's, 10's and 20's.

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Thistle noble is a gold coin of Scotland, which obtained its name from the thistle on the side of the ship.

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Assignat is the name given to an issue of paper money of the French Republic, 1790-1795.

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No amount of scrubbing, cleaning, acids or buffers will restore the original mint luster to a coin.

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Brigham Young personally supervised the early Mormon Mint, housed in a small building in Salt Lake City.

## RUBBER, TIN AND TRENGGANU TOO

The largest group of islands in the world, lie between south-eastern Asia and Australia. Once called the East India Archipelago, it includes the Philippine Islands, Indonesia, Moluccas and the Lesser Sunda Islands; New Guinea and Malaysia.

Basking in the tropic climate of southeast Asia, the most northern nation in the island group is Malaya. Rich in rubber and tin, the Federation of Malaya, a nation of the British Commonwealth, consists of 11 states; Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perek, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu.

The population of the Federation is about 6,909,000, of whom half are Malays, Moslem by religion, and using the Arabic alphabet to write their language. Most of these Malays work as fishermen or farmers. The other half of the population is mainly from India or China, with a few Europeans. The Chinese in Malaya generally work as shopkeepers, skilled laborers or as tin miners. The Indians, members of the Tamil race, work the rubber plantations.

About ninety percent of the worlds natural rubber comes from this area. Increased use, and increased planting during the years 1876 thru 1914, caused the population to double. The largest group of new workers came from Southern India and Ceylon.

Initial British influence in the area began about 1786. Trading Settlements were established on the islands of Sumatra and Pula Penang in that year, with posts in Province Wellesley in 1800 Singapore in 1819 and Malacca in 1825. Under the title of Straits Settlements, this area became united into one colony. British influence was also felt, far beyond the actual boundaries of the settlements into

the important sultanates of the Malayan States.

For trading purposes a great number of coins were struck and issued by the British during the years 1831 and 1835. These tokens were minted at the Soho Mint, Birmingham, and bear the name of the individual states. The use of private tokens as medium of exchange in the British Settlements ceased in 1848, but metal checks and tickets intended to represent monetary values, have been issued during periods of chronic shortage of small change.

The Sultanates of the States of Malaya struck their own coins in gold and silver before the arrival of the British, and circulated until the British installed their own monetary system in 1871. However many years were required for the British to gather all the area under its rule, and as a result many of the smaller states continued their own minting.

The State of Trengganu, on the northeast coast of Malaya, continued under the rule of Siam and the Sultan Zainal Abidin until 1909. The local coinage till then consisted of a one Kepang copper coin, 21 mm in size, with value and date in Arabic; AH 1251 (BC 1835), a half cent, in tin, 22 mm, with legend in Malay, dated 1322 (1904); a half cent in tin, as above but dated 1325 (1907), and a one cent in tin, 29 mm and also dated 1325. This last coin, has in Malay script, within a beaded circle "KERAJAAN TRENGGANU, SANAT 1325", and around the circle the intitals "SZA" (Sultan Zainel Abidin). The reverse has the figure 1 within a wreath of leaves. These coins were issued and in circulation until the British Advisor to the State of Trenggaun requested more coins to alleviate the shortage of small change created by the influx of the new arrivals from India.

The British immediately put the old dies to work with only a small variation, the addition of a diamond fram and two stars about the figure 1, on the reverse. They issued 1,000,-000 pieces. The Sultan at the time the coins arrived (1920), was Sultan Sulaiman, and he demanded these coins with his predecessor's name on them, be with-drawn. His demands were met and the small issue of one cent pieces were with-drawn. No new coinage was issued, and in 1924 the British again released those coins that had not been destroyed. The British advisor at this time had a stronger influence over the Sultan as the coins remained in circulation until 1934 before being replaced by the coins of the Straits Settlements, and finally by a crown colony coinage in 1939.

The Rupee of India, long the mainstay of the Indian rubber plantation workers, ceased in 1922. This could have been the reason behind the Advisor's demand for the return of the unwanted one cent of Trengganu.

By Irwin F. Brotman

Reprinted from Vol. II Journal of the Society for International Numismatics, 1969.

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# OLD AGE

How do I know that my youth is all spent?
Well, my get up and go has got up and went!
But in spite of it all, I am able to grin,
When I think of the places my get up has been.

Old age is golden that I've heard said,
But sometimes I wonder as I get into my bed,
With my ear filled with cotton, my teeth in a cup;
My eyes on the table till I awaken up.

'Ere sleep dims my eyes I say to myself,
"Is there anything else I can lay on the shelf?"
But I am happy to say I've not shut the door,
My hobby's the same, perhaps even more.

When I was a lad, my hobbies were many,
Like many others, I collected the 'penny',
Then as I grew older with my hobby content,
I learned that that that penny was really a 'cent'.

More time passed me by, but I wasn't fickle,
I completed the cent and went for the nickel.
Then came World War I, all tears and no laughs,
But I managed the dimes, quarters, and halfs.

And next the depression that closed banks and mills;
It restricted my collecting to obsolete bills;
And still in that time, and with heart that was cold,
Our Government said, "Turn in your gold".

But my hobby was safe, for the law did portend
T'was legal to collect, and a crime to spend.
Then searching for truth of words that were spoken
Of the stories and h i s t o r y to be found in a token.

Some time was expended, not all, but a part
In learning of tokens and the medallist's art.
And no time did I waste, as on trips did I hasten
To seek out the coins of some distant nation.

To further my knowledge, to present with great glee,
Those beautiful objects, for others to see.
Came World War II, and then the Atomic Age,
A time I rue, for rolls and bags became the rage,

As the fast-buck artists did bleat and say,
"Invest in this, be rich someday".
As this went on, and time passed by,
"Our coins are gone" was the Nations cry.

So our mints worked hard, both day and night
To turn out coins, with all their might,
So that you, and even I, would have the change for things that we would buy.

And so, with these things all transpired,
In coins, the silver has now expired.
And in my collection I'll have to add,
Those various coins in copper-clad.

And now that I know my youth is all spent,
And my get up and go has got up and went,
I really don't mind when I think, with a grin,
Of all the grand places my get up has been.

Of all the knowledge, the joy and the fun,
The collecting of coins has been to this one,
And since I've retired from competition,
I busy myself with complete repetition.
I get up each morning, dust off my wits,
Pick up a pencil and write my "Two Bits"
Hoping that some way a word I might say,
Will bring a small pleasure to a collector this day.

A N O N Y M O U S . but through the generosity of DWIGHT A SAFFORD.

Reprinted from the January 1971 issue of "The Bulletin", official publication of the San Diego Numismatic Society.

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# EPITAPH TO THE SILVER DOLLAR

By JOHN FIES — CSNA 1149

Beloved by all the World — were you, your ancestors and cousins by whatever name, place or time!

Thy magic ingredient — precious silver — and the constancy thereof, caused you to rise to Stardom. There to remain for centuries, above the horizons of sovereign lands involved in trade with distant peoples. For such—stable coinage was a necessity.

Known in ports of every clime; you sailed the seven seas. And whereever there was need of silver for minting; you often were its source.

Your metal was known to the ancients. A biblical word for silver was in Hebrew "keseph". "And Abraham weighed to Ephron ———— four

hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant". (Gen. XXIII-16). The latin word "argentum" came from the Greek "argyros" meaning silver.

Your lustrous beauty turned mens hearts and minds. Your metal so reminds one of the Moon, that Alchemist called it "Luna", as second only to the brilliance of gold as sought by Jason and his Argonauts.

Desire for precious metals — such as yours — impelled civilized man to search out all corners of the Earth.

Your pure silver — radiant-white — shows no trace of stain from the bloods of the Aztecas, Incas and other enslaved races. Blood spilled that you might prosper. In truth, silver — however wrung from the conquered of any age — conceals the wretchedness and tears of those plundered

Some say you were conceived in the Netherlands, as a dollar-sized-dollars-worth silver medal, to signal the joinging by marriage in 1477, of the House of Habsburg — with its Holy Roman Empire, to the House of Burgundy — and its Order of the Golden Fleece.

Others maintain that — near Innsbruck in Tyrol — you were created as silver coinage, and dated 1484 and 1486 by the Archduke Sigismund. They called you "guldengroschens", or "guldiners", a fine-silver's equal of the curent gold "guldens"; coins descendent from the gold coinage of Florence and its neighbors. The like of gold Florins held a dominate place as media of commercial exchange within Mediterranean trade routes from the mid 13th century. Of more import to the Archduke however, your coinage provided a profitable use for an increasing output of his Tyrolian silver mines.

Yet there are those who relate your birth to the care of Count Stephan von Schlick and his brother. As our Modern Age began, those Counts minted — such as you — of silver from their mines in Joachimsthal — or Valley of St. Joachim — located in the Bohemian slope of the "ore mountains", or Erzgebirge.

For that birthplace, some called you "Joachimsthalers". You have since had many names, some have been: "Thalers", "Talers", "Dalers", "Crowns", "Ecus" and "Pesos Duros". Your more romantic names were: "Pieces of Eight! Pieces of Eight!" — a persistant refrain of "Capt'n Flint", the green parrot of "Long John Silver"; or "Piastres", by "Captain Nemo" as he viewed "treasures torn from the Incas" from the vantage of his "Nautilus" resting on the bottom of Spain's Vigo Bay.

Artistically, you offered much. Art in coinage, attained high perfection on surfaces of your size. Taler size coins and medals became a fad. There were silver pieces to proclaim victories, alliances and treaties and to commemorate births, marriages and deaths of Princes.

Your surfaces were capable of retaining distinctive impressions by which you could be recognized by sight or feel. In monarchial countries, the likeness of the sovereign was often on your face. For true republics, the likenes of the political chiefs, have seldom been portrayed. Some have observed this — your secret, — that the presence or absence of the likeness of living persons on your surfaces, serves as a criterion by which to judge, whether a republic — so called — is truly and permanently such.

The importance of your taler sized coinage to world commerce was mainly a result of the large supply of silver bullion, the Pieces of Eight and the Pesos Duros from mines of Spain's "Nuevo Mundo". Further, the greatness of that supply reduced temptations to debase coinage.

Stripped of such glamour, you were an institution developed by man in quest of self fulfillment. You had no meaning apart from the needs and desires of man. By and for him, you became a standard measure of the value of objects and services.

Society is now so solidly based upon faith in the credit which you have represented, that whenever that faith is shaken — commerce, industry and people suffer.

Yes, money of which you were a part, is a most indispensable tool of modern man.

Dearly Beloved! Tho for centuries you served well, thy silver nature now lies entomed in the archives of time. Yet —

REST IN PEACE! — Man will long value your $ sign, and cherish you in his heart.

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U. S. half cents were coined intermittently from 1793 to 1857, a period of 65 years, and during which there were five basic design changes.

# *Calendar of Numismatic Events*

## CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

March 25 ——————————Fourth Annual Symposium
Boyd (High School) Auditorium, Long Beach
William O. Wisslead, chairman, 2053 Cypress Ave., Santa Ana 92707

April 21-23 .....50th Semi-Annual Convention
Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco
Miss Ruth Ludwigsen, general chairman, 78 Arroyo Way, San Francisco 94127
John D. Sears, asst. general chairman, 517 Fourth Ave., San Francisco 94118
Don T. Thrall, asst. general chairman, 610 Arlington Ave., Berkeley 94707
Robert R. Johnson, bourse chairman, 62 Post St., San Francisco 94104
Roy Hill, exhibit chairman, 1140 Sutter St., San Francisco 94109

Nov. 3-5 .....51st Semi-Annual Convention
Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles
William O. Wisslead, general chairman, 2053 Cypress Ave., Santa Ana 92707
Jim Betton, bourse chairman, P.O. Box 533, Santa Monica 90406

Spring 1973 .....52nd Semi-Annual Convention
(subject to confirmation)

Nov. 2-4, 1973 .....53rd Semi-Annual Convention
Royal Coach Motor Motel, Anaheim

Spring 1974 .....54th Semi-Annual Convention
Sacramento (subject to confirmation)

Fall 1974 .....55th Semi-Annual Convention
Town and Country Convention Center, San Diego
Mrs. Catherine Edgerton, general chairman, 3431 Carleton St., San Diego 92106

### OTHERS

March 26 .....Second Annual Cupertino Coin Club Show
Cupertino High School
Information: Ron Lawrence, P.O. Box 651, Palo Alto 94302

April 1-2 .....Sixth Annual Coin Show, Eureka Coin Club
Redwood Acres Fairgrounds, Eureka
Harry Dixon, bourse chairman, P.O. Box 505, Eureka 95501

April 16 .....Redwood Empire Coin Club Inc.
El Rancho Tropicana, 2200 Santa Rosa Ave.
Boris Fomin, general chairman, P.O. Box 401-F, Healdsburg 95448

April 28-30 .....Twelfth Annual West Coast Numismatic Association Coin Show
Hyatt House, San Jose
Steve Sanford, general chairman, Denis Hooker, publicity, 65 Post St., San Jose

May 7 .....Ninth Annual Coin Fair, San Francisco Coin Club
Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, Ninth Ave. and Lincoln Way
Information: P.O. Box 6028, San Francisco 94101

May 21 .....Twelfth Anniversary Coin Show, North Bay Coin Club
Community Center, 7007 Moeser Lane, El Cerrito
George Peasley, president, P.O. Box 313, Station A, Richmond 94808

June 4 .....Oxnard Coin Club 6th Annual Show
Oxnard Community Center, 800 Hobson Way, Oxnard
Information: Andrea Davis, P.O. Box 855, Oxnard 93030

Aug. 2-5 .....19th Annual Convention, Canadian Numismatic Association
Holiday Inn, Toronto Civic Center, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
E. Victor Snell, gen. chairman, 6 Rosemont Ave., St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Aug. 15-19 .....81st Anniversary Convention, American Numismatic Association
Jung Hotel, New Orleans
James H. Cohen, general chairman, 319 Royal St., New Orleans, LA 70130

Sept. 21-24 .....Eleventh Annual Coin Show, No. Calif. Numismatic Association
Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco
Constance Perham, publicity chairman, P.O. Box 1, New Almaden 95042